

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA**

<p>GINGER JAMES,</p>)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	<p>Case No. 09-CV-0456-CVE-FHM</p>
)	<p><u>BASE FILE</u></p>
and)	
)	<p>Consolidated with</p>
)	<p>Case No. 09-CV-0457-CVE-FHM</p>
DEBORAH TENNISON,)	
)	
Consolidated Plaintiff,)	
)	
v.)	
)	
<p>INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. I-050 OF OSAGE COUNTY, a/k/a Prue Public Schools, RON MEADOWS in his individual and official capacity, GERALD JACKSON in his individual and official capacity, VALERIE TRASTER in her individual and official capacity, and SYLVIA HENDRICKS in her individual and official capacity,</p>)	
)	
Defendants.)	

OPINION AND ORDER

On September 1, 2010, the Court entered an Opinion and Order (Dkt. # 66) granting in part and keeping under advisement in part Defendants’ Motion for Summary Judgment (Dkt. # 40). The Court granted summary judgment in defendants’ favor on plaintiffs’ federal law claims. The Court was unable to determine whether it had diversity jurisdiction over plaintiffs’ state law claims based on the summary judgment record. The parties have advised the Court that they are all citizens of Oklahoma. Dkt. ## 67, 68. Therefore, the Court does not have diversity jurisdiction over plaintiffs’ state law claims. 28 U.S.C. 1332.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a), federal courts may exercise supplemental jurisdiction over claims related to claims over which it has original jurisdiction. A district court may decline to exercise supplemental jurisdiction if it has dismissed all claims over which it has original jurisdiction. 28 U.S.C. § 1367(c)(3); Gaston v. Ploeger, 297 Fed. App'x 738, 746 (10th Cir. 2008) (unpublished)¹ (stating that § 1367(c)(3) expressly permits a district court to decline to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over remaining state law claims after granting summary judgment in favor of defendant on federal law claims). This Court does not have original jurisdiction over plaintiffs' breach of contract, interference with contract, and conspiracy claims because those claims arise under state law and diversity jurisdiction is not present. The decision to exercise supplemental jurisdiction is discretionary, but courts should consider "the nature and extent of pretrial proceedings, judicial economy, convenience, and [whether] fairness would be served by retaining jurisdiction." Anglemyer v. Hamilton County Hosp., 58 F.3d 533, 541 (10th Cir. 1995) (quoting Thatcher Enters. v. Cache County Corp., 902 F.2d 1472, 1478 (10th Cir. 1990)).

The parties have engaged in discovery, but have not yet submitted pretrial materials. The Court finds that the extent of pretrial proceedings does not outweigh the interests that would be served by having plaintiffs' state law claims tried in a state court. Judicial economy would be served by having the Oklahoma courts resolve issues of Oklahoma law, and the parties have an interest in having their Oklahoma law disputes decided in a court intimately familiar with that law. Further, the Tenth Circuit has "repeatedly recognized that this is the preferred practice." Gaston, 297 Fed.

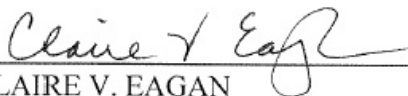
¹ Unpublished decisions are not precedential, but may be cited for their persuasive value. See Fed. R. App. P. 32.1; 10th Cir. R. 32.1.

App'x at 746;² see Smith v. City of Enid, 149 F.3d 1151, 1156 (10th Cir. 1998) (“[w]hen all federal claims have been dismissed, the court may, and usually should, decline to exercise jurisdiction over any remaining state law claims”); Ball v. Renner, 54 F.3d 664, 669 (10th Cir. 1995) (noting that there are “the best of reasons” for a district court to defer to a state court rather than retaining and disposing of state law claims). The Court declines to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over plaintiffs’ state law claims.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that plaintiffs’ breach of contract, interference with contract, and conspiracy claims are **dismissed** for lack of subject matter jurisdiction. A separate judgment shall be entered herewith.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the motion in limine (Dkt. # 48) is therefore **moot**.

DATED this 2nd day of September, 2010.


 CLAIRE V. EAGAN
 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

² Unpublished decisions are not precedential, but may be cited for their persuasive value. See Fed. R. App. P. 32.1; 10th Cir. R. 32.1.